

SACRAMENTO SUNDAY UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, CAL., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1889.

NUMBER 23.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

INTERVIEW WITH THE AUTHOR OF
"THE LIGHT OF ASIA."

A Poem of Great Beauty Which is Just
From the Pen of This Distinguished
Written.

(Special Correspondence of the SUNDAY UNION.)
SAN FRANCISCO, October 14, 1889.

Sir Edwin Arnold and daughter sailed
for Japan this week on the Pacific mail
steamship Belgic. A large delegation
from the Century Club of this city, and
many personal friends bade farewell at the
steamship wharf to the gifted poet and
his charming daughter. As a parting
word, Sir Edwin said that he left America
with much reluctance. This, his first
visit to the United States, will form the
subject of a series of graphic essays in the
London *Telegraph*, of which newspaper the
author of "The Light of Asia" is chief editor.

To the SUNDAY UNION correspondent,
Sir Edwin, a few hours before his depar-
ture, expressed himself as charmed with
American and the American people. He
arrived New York as grand in his
great man; Boston, a welcome home for
traveler and student; Washington, the
most beautiful city on the continent; Phil-
adelphia, as charmingly picturesque; Chi-
cago, as phenomenal; Denver, as an oak of
steady, substantial growth; Omaha, a modern
matt, and San Francisco most attrac-
tive to the tourist.

Upon completion of his departure Sir
Edwin Arnold smoked an after-breakfast
cigar, in his room at the Palace Hotel, and
chatted pleasantly with a SUNDAY-UNION
correspondent upon timely literary topics.

As a moralist, as a poet of sweet purity, as
a man of fine sensibilities, there is scarcely a
man in England who to-day better qualified to
speak, in terms ill or good, of recent Amer-
ican literature, and more especially of
epic fiction and poems of passion, than is the
well known student of Asiatic literature.

"I have read Ella Wheeler Wilcox and
Amelia Rives," said Sir Edwin, knocking
the ashes from his cigar. "The others I
have not read. You speak of Mrs. Atherton,
Edgar Saltus, Alcott, Jackson, and others
of whom I have never heard. The Quack
and the Dead?" I read with a great deal of
interest. I do not regard this recent Amer-
ican literature as a new school, and cer-
tainly such a school should not be estab-
lished. I do not think there exists to-day
a separate distinct school of this kind.
There are certain writers, like Mrs. Swinburne,
and some men of France, whom I know nothing
of whom I know not. The Quack and the
Dead I know. I do not admit that these
men constitute a school in literature char-
acterized as fleshliness. Their work is
old eternally classic revolt against Puritanism
and the narrow forms of Christianity.
The first of them was the Emperor Julian,
one of the finest fellows that ever lived.
In his head was the old grain of Greece and
the glory of Rome. This new religion of
Christ, draped in gray, seemed odious.
Look round about and see the clergy danc-
ing to everlasting hell, and say 'tis
wicked for a man to look at women's
ankles. Do not misunderstand me. I
should never excuse a man for letting
himself go into such a condition. Let us
remember Swinburne's verses, and believe
that the poets of the present make but a
natural and even useful protest against
the extravagances of Puritanism. I agree
with him who writes, 'Dost thou believe
because thou art virtuous there should be
no more cakes and ale.' I was sitting
with Mr. Whiteman, the teacher of
my son, in some of his own verses and
explained their philosophy and their
beauty. He said to me, 'You are the first
man to explain my own lines.' At this I
said to him, 'I am no more ashamed of
body than of soul. I look largely, broadly,
at men, at literature, at the affairs of life.'
Walt Whitman was right. I swear I am
no more ashamed of body than of soul.
He is the guerilla that dashes, mars the shape
and form of nature. If such books are
written to sell, to ponder; the man who
writes them is a villain and should be cast
headlong into the broad Pacific, and the
woman—she is worse than the man.
There is Rider Haggard. I know him
and many others. He is the "underworld." His
work is clever, his "she" better even than Cleopatra, I
think. There are beautiful things in his
books, yet people will not read. But then
you cannot judge Cleopatra by the young
women of Boston. You Americans are
very moral except on Dupont Street.
There is more propriety here than across
the ocean, but the puritans' hearts are
over in Chancery. Read the things those
old men so blandly print."

One day last winter Edwin Arnold was
walking along Piccadilly. Soon it was raining
hard. He took refuge in a museum of
Egyptian antiquities. There were
the slippers of an Egyptian mummy.
He took them up, and the ticket per-
son said, "This is the sole survivor of
the mummy." His work is clever, his
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The prominent items required for mak-
ing 25,737,990 tons of tin-plate brought
to the United States last year are, in round
numbers: 900,000 tons of ore, 325,000 tons
limestone, 1,750,000 tons coal, 317,000 tons
pig iron, 5,250,000 bushels charcoal, 5,250,
000 pounds lead, 26,250,000 tons of steam
coals, 166,000,000 bushels Russia's share of the
French navy is 1,705.

Taking the consumption of meat in
Great Britain as a basis, this country con-
sumes 3,000,000 tons of dressed meat a
year with little more than as much as all Europe,
whose consumption is nearly 8,112,000 tons
annually.

During the nine months ending Septem-
ber 1st over four hundred business enter-
prises of importance were started in
Southern States. The amount invested
was \$14,540,000, or \$33,500,000 more than
during the same period in 1888.

The people of Japan are learning to
enjoy other kinds of food besides fish and rice.
According to statistics issued a short time
ago, the total value of imports in 1888
in 1870 was 30,000. In 1885 that
number had increased to 116,000, in 1886
to 130,500, and in 1888 to 200,000.

According to one authority, the wheat
crop of 1888 is 2,494, exceeding the combined
totals of Germany, Italy, Russia and Austria.
The registered State militia of the
States is 93,201. The number of men
available for military duty in case of
war is 33,221.

The total amount of educational gifts in
this country last year was \$5,000,000.

One hundred and seventy-five out of the
365 colleges in this country publish papers.

A handkerchief in the possession of the
Empress of Russia is said to have cost
\$2,500. It took seven years to make it.

The new United States cruiser which
will be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy
Yard will be limited in cost to \$1,100,000.

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During a period of five days recently
Kansas City shipped forty-eight tons of
luggage to the City of Mexico, in addition to
the large shipments of packing-hous-
products.

The total number of guns in the British
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THE SUNDAY UNION.

SUNDAY.....OCTOBER 20, 1889

ISSUED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY,

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,
Published six days in each week, with Double
Sheet on Saturdays, andTHE SUNDAY UNION,
Published every Sunday morning, making a
splendid seven-day paper.For one year.....\$5.00
For three months.....\$15.00Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN
Centavos per week. In interior cities and towns
Dealers, Newsboys, &c. to other principal PeriodicalsThe SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers
Twenty-five Cents per month.THE WEEKLY UNION
The cheapest and most desirable Home, News
and Literary Journal published on the Pacific
Coast. Every Saturday morning it is sent to every sub-
scriber to the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms for both one year.....\$2.00

THE WEEKLY UNION alone per year.....1.50

THE SUNDAY UNION alone per year.....1.50

All these publications are sent either by Mail
or express to all principal cities and towns with
charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents for
The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific Coast.Entered in the Postoffice at Sacramento on
second-class matter.THE RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and
WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the
Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive
the full Associated Press dispatches from all
parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,
they have competitors either in influence or
home and general circulation throughout the
State.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California—Forecast till 8 o'clock Sunday
night: Rain, southerly winds; cooler in the in-
terior; nearly stationary temperature along the
coast.Oregon and Washington—Rain in Western
Oregon; fair in Eastern. Washington—Fair
weather, followed by rain Sunday afternoon.

Cautionary signals are ordered at Eureka.

SAN FRANCISCO is doing well—three
murders thus far this week, and the seven-
day period not yet over.

The Alta well and wittily dubs Mr.

Bellamy's new book "Looking Backward,"
after which the theorists are running mad,
as the gospel of laziness. There
will be lack of followers for the
"prophet" who preaches that "what is
yours is mine," and that all men are so
equal that energy, ambition, skill, will,
wit and sense must be reduced to a level
of rewards by idleness, incompetency
and ignorance.Our contemporary, the San Francisco
Chronicle, continues its assaults upon the reformed
methods of holding elections, and is especially opposed to the Australian
system. We cannot understand why the
Chronicle considers a few hours delay in
ascertaining the result of an election as an
insuperable objection to a system that ab-
solutely assures the secrecy of the ballot,
and eliminates the possibility of stuffing
the ballot box or doctoring the returns.
Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Michigan,
Connecticut and cities in Wisconsin, Ken-
tucky and other parts have the new system
and pronounce it a success. Is there no
wisdom to be drawn from the experience
of others?The artists of San Francisco are re-
ported to be utterly disengaged by the
assaults of the "picture pirates." These
sharpies buy an original work by an artist
of merit, and have copies made which they
sell at originales for a few shillings. The
result is that not only is the pocket of the
artist robbed, but his reputation as a painter
is imperiled. One of the leading artists
is reported as saying that there is nothing
left for the profession but to close the
studios and abandon San Francisco. This
would be the worst possible policy to pursue.
The artists, if they will buy some trifling
local jealousies, can form a protective asso-
ciation that will prove effective. The law
is with them, and at small expenditure, by
joint action, they can put a detective on
the track of these fellows who sell copies
as originals, and have them punished for
obtaining money under false pretenses.
The penalty is sufficiently severe to strike
terror to the souls of the thieves. They
can also invoke the law in other forms,
and better still, by union they can secure
the co-operation of all reputable dealers
and auctioneers, so that the pirates will
find it difficult to make headway with the
public in the face of such a compact of
interests.

A NOVEL EXPOSITION.

On the 4th of November the Interna-

tional Maritime Exhibition is to open in
Boston for sixty-two days. It has the in-
dorsement of the Federal Government,

Paris by Le Temps. It says: "We won-

der how many Chicagoans who crossed the
ocean to visit the Exposition in the firstcity of France would have taken the same
trouble if the show had been in Lyons, our
second city of importance?" That is the
case in a nutshell. Lyons is distant from
Paris about 400 miles. It is thus less than
half the distance from the metropolis of
France than Chicago is from the metropolis
of the United States. Relatively, Lyons is
as important to France as is Chicago to us,
yet how many Americans think of Lyons
when France is mentioned? The Euro-
pean who may wish to become an exhibitor
at our fair will think three or four times
when he is told that if he ships goods to
our Exposition he must transport them
nearly a thousand miles inland from New
York before they reach their destination.
To the European New York is the chief
populous center of the New World. Be-
yond that the average Old World inhab-
itant knows very little indeed of our cities.
New York, therefore, as the seat of our
fair is the most desirable location, because
it will attract the greatest number of visitors
from abroad, and that is the prime
purpose of holding the exhibition.St. Louis is adroit. It has small chance
of securing the location of the world's fair,
but it proposes to improve so much as it
has of opportunity. To that end it has
sent abroad a circular containing a most
enunciating device to impress the people with
the idea that St. Louis is, not the center of
the world, at least the center of the United
States. A handsomely printed
map has been issued, upon which are
struck three circles, their respective cen-
ters being New York, Chicago and St.
Louis. The diameter of these circles is sup-
posed to represent 1,000 miles. According to
the census of 1880 the population in the
St. Louis circle was 23,838,016, and the
estimate for 1890 is that there will be
within that circle a population in excess
of thirty and a half millions. Of course
the St. Louis statistician shows that in the
other circles the population is greatly less.
The New York circle, as a matter of course,
also extends on the east 500 miles into Canada,
while the Chicago circle sweeps up into
Canadian possessions, also, and takes a
west area covered by the waters of thegreat lake. But to neither of the rival
circles does the St. Louis statistician credit
any Canadian population. The cunning
of the device may be illustrated by the
statement that the St. Louis circle takes
into its embrace all the region between
Chicago and that city, and between Chi-
cago and nearly to Pittsburg, or quite the
same territory that is embraced by the
Chicago circle. In other words, the two
Western cities overlap each other fully
two-thirds. The same map shows, by the
same reasoning, that within the St. Louis
circle there are more miles of railroad than
in either of those areas. Of course
this sort of "proof" proves nothing. Any
little town in the West can make the same
showing, and declare itself the center of the
greatest population and the most industry.
All it has to do is to make the diameter of
its circle fit the need of its ambition. But
we cannot, after all, but admire the persist-
ency, the push of the St. Louis people.
They have no earthly "chance" of securing
the fair, but for their adroit management
they are entitled to admiration.

THE MARITIME CONGRESS.

The International Marine Congress that

begun its session in Washington Wednes-

day meets in pursuance of an Act of the
last Congress of the United States, inviting
the great nations of the earth to send dele-
gates to a conference to consider the best
means of saving life at sea, of preventing
marine accidents and disasters, and of im-
proving the marine of all the world. The
response to the call has been more prompt
and general than was anticipated, and there
are now assembled in Washington
representatives of nearly all civilized
countries, who are specially
represented in navigation. All the maritime powers
of Europe, with the exception of Portugal,
are represented, and even China, Japan
and the island kingdom of Hawaii are
present by representatives. Very many of
these delegates are men who, from the
point of view of navigators, have risen to high
political stations. Thus, Germany has
delegated one of the Emperor's privy
council, a Consul-General, and a Captain
in the Royal Navy; Italy sends a Rear-
Admiral; England sends a Government
Secretary of the State Board of Trade,
three Admirals and a member of Parliament;
and these are supplemented by a number
of the chief officers of her great
mercantile steamship lines. Japan commissions
one of the Emperor's privy council as vol-
unteer, and some of her best shipmasters and
navigators, while Russia sends a Vice-Admiral
as the head of her delegation. For political
ability it is possible that no more select
body of men has been assembled upon
the reformed methods of holding elections,
and is especially opposed to the Australian
system. We cannot understand why the
Chronicle considers a few hours delay in
ascertaining the result of an election as an
insuperable objection to a system that ab-
solutely assures the secrecy of the ballot,
and eliminates the possibility of stuffing
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The Alta well and wittily dubs Mr.

Bellamy's new book "Looking Backward,"

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as the gospel of laziness. There
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"prophet" who preaches that "what is
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equal that energy, ambition, skill, will,
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Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Michigan,
Connecticut and cities in Wisconsin, Ken-
tucky and other parts have the new system
and pronounce it a success. Is there no
wisdom to be drawn from the experience
of others?The artists of San Francisco are re-
ported to be utterly disengaged by the
assaults of the "picture pirates." These
sharpies buy an original work by an artist
of merit, and have copies made which they
sell at originales for a few shillings. The
result is that not only is the pocket of the
artist robbed, but his reputation as a painter
is imperiled. One of the leading artists
is reported as saying that there is nothing
left for the profession but to close the
studios and abandon San Francisco. This
would be the worst possible policy to pursue.
The artists, if they will buy some trifling
local jealousies, can form a protective asso-
ciation that will prove effective. The law
is with them, and at small expenditure, by
joint action, they can put a detective on
the track of these fellows who sell copies
as originals, and have them punished for
obtaining money under false pretenses.
The penalty is sufficiently severe to strike
terror to the souls of the thieves. They
can also invoke the law in other forms,
and better still, by union they can secure
the co-operation of all reputable dealers
and auctioneers, so that the pirates will
find it difficult to make headway with the
public in the face of such a compact of
interests.

A NOVEL EXPOSITION.

On the 4th of November the Interna-

tional Maritime Exhibition is to open in
Boston for sixty-two days. It has the in-
dorsement of the Federal Government,

Paris by Le Temps. It says: "We won-

der how many Chicagoans who crossed the
ocean to visit the Exposition in the firstcity of France would have taken the same
trouble if the show had been in Lyons, our
second city of importance?" That is the
case in a nutshell. Lyons is distant from
Paris about 400 miles. It is thus less than
half the distance from the metropolis of
France than Chicago is from the metropolis
of the United States. Relatively, Lyons is
as important to France as is Chicago to us,
yet how many Americans think of Lyons
when France is mentioned? The Euro-
pean who may wish to become an exhibitor
at our fair will think three or four times
when he is told that if he ships goods to
our Exposition he must transport them
nearly a thousand miles inland from New
York before they reach their destination.
To the European New York is the chief
populous center of the New World. Be-
yond that the average Old World inhab-
itant knows very little indeed of our cities.
New York, therefore, as the seat of our
fair is the most desirable location, because
it will attract the greatest number of visitors
from abroad, and that is the prime
purpose of holding the exhibition.St. Louis is adroit. It has small chance
of securing the location of the world's fair,
but it proposes to improve so much as it
has of opportunity. To that end it has
sent abroad a circular containing a most
enunciating device to impress the people with
the idea that St. Louis is, not the center of the United
States. A handsomely printed
map has been issued, upon which are
struck three circles, their respective cen-
ters being New York, Chicago and St.
Louis. The diameter of these circles is sup-
posed to represent 1,000 miles. According to
the census of 1880 the population in the
St. Louis circle was 23,838,016, and the
estimate for 1890 is that there will be
within that circle a population in excess
of thirty and a half millions. Of course
the St. Louis statistician shows that in the
other circles the population is greatly less.
The New York circle, as a matter of course,
also extends on the east 500 miles into Canada,
while the Chicago circle sweeps up into
Canadian possessions, also, and takes a
west area covered by the waters of thegreat lake. But to neither of the rival
circles does the St. Louis statistician credit
any Canadian population. The cunning
of the device may be illustrated by the
statement that the St. Louis circle takes
into its embrace all the region between
Chicago and that city, and between Chi-
cago and nearly to Pittsburg, or quite the
same territory that is embraced by the
Chicago circle. In other words, the two
Western cities overlap each other fully
two-thirds. The same map shows, by the
same reasoning, that within the St. Louis
circle there are more miles of railroad than
in either of those areas. Of course
this sort of "proof" proves nothing. Any
little town in the West can make the same
showing, and declare itself the center of the
greatest population and the most industry.
All it has to do is to make the diameter of
its circle fit the need of its ambition. But
we cannot, after all, but admire the persist-
ency, the push of the St. Louis people.
They have no earthly "chance" of securing
the fair, but for their adroit management
they are entitled to admiration.

THE LOUIS D'OR.

[Translated from the French, for the SUNDAY UNION, by Mrs. N. E. White.]

When Lucien de Hem saw his last

hundred francs raked in by the merciless

banker of the roulette game, and when he

had arisen from the table where he had

just lost the remnants of his meager for-
tune, after staking all in one last supreme

effort to redeem his losses, he felt a sudden

dizziness and thought he was going to

fall. With bewildered brain and faltering

limbs he staggered to the long bench

which encircled the gaming-table, and for a

few minutes vaguely watched the treach-
erous game on which he had wasted the

best years of his life; noted the worn and

haggard faces of the players; listened me-
chanically to the light sound of the golden

coins rubbing on the green baize; reflected

upon his loss, his ruin, and recollect-
ed the clock struck one—the quarter—the

half—the three-quarters—and Lucien was still

seated on the bench; of course, she must be there! In a little

while, yes, at the stroke of one, I swear, I

will leave this place! I will go and take

her, fast asleep, in my arms; I will take

her and love her as my own, own

child! I will provide for her a handsome

fortune, and watch over her from day to

day. "I will be a good man," he ex-
claimed, "I will be a good man."

But there was that which seemed like a

molten iron in his heart, and he thought

only of the little beggar girl asleep in the

snow—the child that had robbed of her

only store. "She is still asleep on the bench; of

course, she must be there! In a little

while, yes, at the stroke of one, I swear, I

will leave this place! I will go and take

her, fast asleep, in my arms; I will take

her and love her as my own, own

child! I will provide for her a handsome

fortune, and watch over her from day to

day. "I will be a good man," he ex-
claimed, "I will be a good man."And the woman piloted him over the moun-
tains to the Union lines. He remembers

that way this day with the deepest

gratitude, and in his heart he does

not send to the East Tennessee fam-
ily some remembrance of the kindness he had

crush out.—Washington Capital.

"THERE'S A MAN IN THE HOUSE."

The Harmless Practical Joke Played by

a Bishop.

They say that when John H. Oberly,

the "bishop," was a younger man than he

is now, he was an irrepressible joker. A

member of the Jefferson Club, who claims

to know what he is talking about, tells the

Washington Post that John was born at

Johns Creek, Georgia, and relates the</div

